The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,865. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	"	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	"	28 0
including postage	"	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	"	16 0
including postage	"	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6 0
including postage	"	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	"	2 0
First insertion, each line	"	0 6
Second insertion	"	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	"	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	"	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PRINGLE—KERR—July 14th, at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park, by the Venerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, assisted by the Revd. H. Brookes, John Pringle, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major H. M. Madras Army, to Charlotte S. F., eldest daughter of Colonel A. B. Kerr, late Madras Army.—No cards.

DEATHS.

BROUGHTON—July 5th, at Belfast, Ireland, Maurice Emley, aged 2 years and 2 months—on the 7th July, Kate Elizabeth, aged 9 years—on the 8th July, Wymond Weinberg, aged 5 years and 5 months, the beloved children of John Broughton of Bombay.

ROSSEN—August 9th, at the European General Hospital, John Rossen, seaman ship *Canada Belle*, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

WAPSHARE—July 29th, at Ootacamund, William Henry Wapshare, Major, Madras Invalid Establishment, and Joint Magistrate of that station, in his fiftieth year.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam Ship BUSHEER, 920 tons 160 H. P. Captain GEORGE BEYTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee 12 hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 Tons, 320 H. P., Captain PATERSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

—Another steamer will be despatched on the voyage on 1st September.

FOR CALCUTTA.

CALLING AT NARAKEL NEAR COCHIN.

THE A 1, Clipper Barque CAROLINE, CAPTAIN MICHLER, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FREES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to take for their Cargo without delay, failing which it will be landed at their expense and risk. The UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay will be elected at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday the 19th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 5th August 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Applications for Free Passes over the unfinished portion of this Railway between Bombay and Balsar have become so numerous as to render compliance with them impossible.

The undersigned is therefore obliged to give notice that applications cannot, in future, be received or attended to.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 4th August 1864.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Works to be executed on the site of this Company's Workshops near the Elphinstone road, Bombay, viz., Engine Pits, Coaling Platforms, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls, and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be consider.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—To be let by Contract the erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained, at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tenders may be had and on which forms only will tenders be received.

3. Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Over Bridges," will be received up to the 18th August instant.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 2nd August 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES AND INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, in the firm of JEVAJEE RUTONJEE'S SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of JEVAJEE RUTONJEE'S SONS, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.
CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

ON the 10th October next, the Chief Drawing commences of the guaranteed Brunswick Lottery, in which Prizes of 70,000 Florins, 35,000 fl., 17,500 fl., 14,000 fl., 10,500 fl., 8,000 fl. &c., must be gained, besides a premium of 105,000 fl. belonging to the last drawn Chief Prize, and thus 175,000 Florins in cash can be obtained. Almost the moiety of the Tickets must fetch the above chief prizes and an entire Ticket would cost £8, one half £4, and a quarter Ticket £2, which could be remitted in Bank-notes or Bills on London or Paris, &c. Any party favouring me with orders will in due time receive official drawing list, and prospectus, and be punctually and well served, so that I anticipate the pleasure of numerous commands.

A. GRUNEBAUM,

Chief Collector of the Brunswick Lottery, Schafergasse, 11, near the Zeil, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

NOTICES.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED FOR A BANK ONE OR TWO NATIVE CLERKS. Those who have had experience in a Bank will be preferred. Good handwriting indispensable. Address "Alpha," *Bombay Gazette*.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAK WOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpatty, at the rate of 6,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. SCOTT and MCCLELLAND.

GEO. WHITLEY,

For the Secretaries Bombay Reclamation Co. (Limited.)

3rd August 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 200 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin tin-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Ganze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપ ઓનિંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમાટેડ

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

[illegible] the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at half-past twelve o'clock, to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1859.

2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th instant, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom inlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartments consist of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Chuprasalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,500, and will be knocked down without further reference to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to MR. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to MR. WELLIS, No. 1, Orchard Lines, Poona.

P. S.—MR. FAULCONER has been instructed to sell the above Property on Saturday the 13th instant, instead of Monday the 15th, as formerly advertised.

6th August 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Mounet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Artic es in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gents', Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Hankerchiefs, and Puggrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tabacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Clothes and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs, in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Clothes and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LONGLEY, have been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Bombay, 1st August 1864. W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HAMILTON MAXWELL and JOHN LONGLEY have been admitted Partners in our firm.

Kurrachee, 1st August 1864. FLEMING & Co.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application after the 9th *proximo*.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AMD TRADIMG COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીએર બેંકીગ એનડ તરેડીગ કમપની.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that this Company commence their Local and Underwriting business from this day. By order of the Directors,

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

27, Medow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters of the Bank of China beg to intimate that they cannot answer communications on the subject of allotments, all such must be addressed to the Secretary of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઇ જાઈ ઇંયવાક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of 12 Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

An extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

BOMBAY COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મુમબઇ કાટન જીનીંગ કપની (લીમીટેડ.)

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors to examine the accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th August 1861.

FOR SALE.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received per the Overland, and also per the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Coloured Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited), are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS. BATHS. BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 90.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished personsof all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TRECHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSIGNMENT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.

John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark &Co.

Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.

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Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 4 months.....5 per cent.
6 do.....6 " "
12 do.....8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours.....10 to 4.
Saturdays .....10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

Bombay, 5th July 1864. 16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED AND CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Morve Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the Peras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Guzerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at 196 to 206 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do. do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit. Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Revolvers by Colt and Adam.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.

Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.

2 H P Upright Portable Engine.

4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.

4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.

10 H. P. Do. do. do.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.

Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.

Planing Machine.

Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.

Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.

One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.

One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.

One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.

One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.

Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.

Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.

Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet bede.

One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe

Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MILLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, White Cedar, Beuteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the materials of the following Buildings will be sold on the spot on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1864.—

One large Bung-low near the Railway crossing, at Wady Bunder formerly the property of Kerbaljee Hormusjee

One stable attached to ditto.

Two large Sheds ditto ditto.

One Shed standing on the land, formerly belonging to Sulaman Ally and others.

Two Small Sheds on land formerly belonging to the Jamadar, near as Chowkees.

Portion of stone walls.

Portion of loose stone walls.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for Scavenging the Town for three years, commencing from the 1st September next, agreeably to specifications, copies of which may be seen at this office up to TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, after which date no more tenders will be received.

For the above purpose the Town and Island of Bombay will be divided into five districts and each district must be tendered for separately.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of one hundred Rupees as a proof that the tender is made bona fide, and such sum will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of agreement.

Parties whose tenders are not accepted will have the above amount returned to them.

Each contractor will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties in the sum of five thousand Rupees for the cleansing, and two thousand Rupees for the watering in each District for the due performance of the several contracts, and the consent in writing of the parties proposed as sureties must be enclosed with each tender.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the M. Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, for the supply by contract of Hundred Thousand Tons of Broken Stone or Road metal.

The specification, printed forms of tenders and all particulars connected with where and how the metal should be stacked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the contractor whose tender may have been accepted as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens measuring two inch feet to accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 5th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, 1864, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—

1,000 Perforated Stones of sizes	2 by 1 3 by 5
1,000 Slabstones	2·6 by 1 by 5
500 Do.	3·6 by 1 by 5
1,000 Do.	by 1 by 5
3,000 Kerbstones	9 by 1 by 1·3
3,000 Kerbstones	1 by 1 by 1·6

and other Wooden and Iron Materials. Descriptive account of the Materials will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required to accompany each tender to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Anandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) ... the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore the Coir.

... Coir will be placed on board in bundles which ... served entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in ... der according to weight.

... Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for ... t Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir ... the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills ... such other document connected with the ladarticle as the principal Collector of Mangalore ... re of him.

... freight will be paid in Calcutta on the com... of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the ... the Bill of Lading.

—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

HERBERT & Co. RAMPART ROW.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Paul Bedford	...Rs.	3 0
Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch each part	...	10 0
The Life of Jesus, by E. Renan	...	7 14
Recommended to Mercy	...	4 8
The Modern Confectioner	...	4 12
Spectropia or surprising spectral illusions showing Ghosts everywhere	...	2 0
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence ...	...	3 0
Bull's hints to Mothers for the management of Health	...	3 12
The Jest Book the choicest anecdotes and sayings selected and arranged by Mark Lemon ...	...	3 8
Experiments on Wrought Iron and Steel—Results of an experimental enquiry into the tensile strength and other properties of various kinds of Wrought Iron and Steel by D. Kirkaldy ...	...	13 8
Robinson Crusoe, the life and adventures of, by Daniel de Foe with a Portrait and 100 Illustrations...	...	25 0
Hans, Andersen's, Tales and Stories	...	4 8
A Strong: Story by the author of my Novel ...	...	5 12
The Young Man's Companion or a Book of knowledge	...	12 0
Hand Book of Specifications	...	40 0
Walker's pronouncing Dictionary	...	6 0
Webster's English Dictionary	...	12 0
The Pilgrims Progress from this world to that which is to come	...	10 0
The Family Prayer Book	...	5 0
Female life in Prison	...	4 8
May you like it by Revd. Tayler... ...	...	4 0
The recreations of a Country Parson ...	...	6 0
Thackeray, the Humorist and the man of letters ...	...	4 0
Basil ... by W. Collins	...	4 8
The Woman in White by W. Collins	...	4 8
The old Helmet, by the author of "Wide, Wide, Wide" 2 vols	...	6 0
Brother Help, the Heroism of humanity and benevolence	...	5 0
The Young Woman's Companion in all her social relations	...	2 0
The Ocean, the River and the Shore	...	6 8
The Boys and Girls Illustrated Gift Book ...	...	3 12
Stanton Grange or at a private Tutors, by Revd., Atkinson	...	5 0
The History of the British Navy from the earliest period to the present time, by Yonge 2 vols ...	...	32 0
The Illustrated Exibitor...	...	15 0
The Story of the Guns	...	5 8
Mary of a Polestrian in Cashmere and Thibet ...	...	16 0
No Church, by the author of High Church	...	3 12
East Lynne, by Mrs. H. Wood	...	4 8
The Old Lieutenant and his Son	...	2 12
Counsel and Comfort	...	
Knowlege for the Time by John Timbs... ...	...	3 12
Industrial Biography, Iron Workers, and Tool makers, by S. Smiles...	...	4 8
Hymns in Prose for children by Mrs. Barbauld ...	...	5 0
Diseases of Women by Dr. Churchill	...	10 8
The Horse in the Stable and the Field	...	10 8
A Gazetteer and Atlas	...	12 0
Shakespeare, edited by H. Staunton in 4 vols ...	...	31 8
A Cruise upon Wheels	...	4 8
From Matter to Spirit	...	6 8
Health and Disease by Dr. Ridge	...	9 0
Lady Audley's Secret	...	4 8
The Calamities and Quarrels of Authors	...	3 0
The destiny of Nations as indicated in Prophecy Old English Ballads	...	15 0
The Ingoldsby Legends or Mirth and Marvels ...	...	16 0
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers and other Poems by W. E. Aytoun D.C.L.	...	16 0
The Parables of our Lord Illustrated by J. E. Millais	...	15 0
The Rise of the Dutch Republic	...	5 0
Travells and Adventures of an Officers Wife in India, China, and New Zeeland	...	3 12
Marmaduke Merry, the Midshipman or my early days at Sea	...	3 8
Vacation Tour at the Antipodes	...	3 12
The Curate and the Rector	...	3 8
Beginning Life...	...	2 10
The Invasion of the Crimea 2 vols	...	21 0
The Channings by Mrs. H. Wood	...	4 0
John Marchmonts Legacy by the Author of Lady Audleys secret &c. &c. &c. 3 vols.	...	25 0
What will he do with it	...	5 10
Leisure Hours in Town	...	3 12
Macaulays History of England 3 vols. each ...	...	3 12
Frank Fairleigh	...	1 14
Lesia Armadel	...	2 4
Harry Coverdales Courtship	...	1 14
The Ice Maiden	...	3 8
The Nest Hunters	...	3 12
Africa and Africans—Macbrair Illustrated ...	...	4 8
The Fairy Book Illustrated	...	3 8
Tales of a Wayside Inn Morocco, Gilt	...	4 8
The Standard pronouncing Dictionary of the English language by Nuttall	...	6 0
Reminiscences of the Opera by Lumley	...	12 0
Jacob Bendixen the Jew by Mary Howitt ...	...	1 8
The Derby Day or won by a Neck	...	1 2
Haunted Hearts by the author of the "Lamplighter"	...	1 8
The Cruise of the Daring by Captain Armstrong ...	...	1 8
The Belle of the Village by John Mills	...	1 8
The Sailor Hero—or the Frigate and the lugger by Capt. Armstrong	...	1 8
Secret service or recollections of a City Detective ...	...	1 8
The life and adventures of a clever Woman by Mrs. Trollope	...	1 8
Purit-napping in Glasgow in 1864 a true Narrative by one of those present	...	1 4

N. B.—The largest collection of Cheap Novels are to be found in the book department:—being a dozen at one time a discount is given.

August 1864. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA MANOEL, FRANCISCO DE MELLO, FRANCISCO FERNANDES ANTONIO, GEORGE DE GA, JOSEPH DE COSTA and DIOGO M. DE SILVA, all of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, Trustees for and on behalf of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca or Lady of Hope in Bombay, have contracted to sell a piece of Hilly Forras Land situate in Parell Village, near the Concondavie Pagoda, belonging to the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca, in the Island of Bombay, measuring 13,385 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by property now or late of Vittaldass Vrizbhoo scandass, on the West by property now or late of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Esquire, on the North partly by property now or late of Kairoba Dadajee and partly by the property now or late of Jooroo Pandoo Mhatra, and on the South by the Gowan or Passage. And also all that other piece of Toca Land situate in the Parell Village aforesaid also belonging to the said Church, measuring 10,456 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the East and West by Water passages, on the North partly by property now or late of Luxamon Gopall Mhatra, partly by property now or late of Simria Bandia Nakhva, and partly by property of Luxamon Nama Patell, and on the South partly by property now or late of Witto Koll Patell, partly by property now or late of Mungia Kawlia Mhatra partly by property now or late of Rama Aul Mhatra, and partly by property of Jooroo Pandoo Mhatra, and which said two pieces of ground are entered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 177, of Tocca and Forras. Any person having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, on the abovementioned premises is requested to make the same known to us as Solicitors for the purchaser, at our Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 9th day of August 1864.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

THE MAILS FOR SINGAPORE, &c.

The Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Saugae, per steamer *Ta-Peng-Nyn*, will be closed on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Wednesday 10th ..... 10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th ..... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 22m. A.M.	5 40	6 29	5 14	5 32	
Thur.	11	Twilight ends at 7h. 47m.	5 41	6 28	4 8	4 42	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 0h. 3m. P.M.	5 41	6 28	5 22	5 55	
Sat.	13	Old Lunnara Day.	5 42	6 27	6 42	7 25	
Sun.	14	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 27	8 0	8 31	
Mon.	15	Assumption of the V. Mary.	5 42	6 26	9 0	9 27	
Tues.	16	Jupiter sets at 11h. 6m.	5 43	6 26	9 52	10 16	

Sunrise 5h. 40m. A. 9th August 1864. Sunset 6h. 6m. P.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Aug. 3	KURRACHEE ...	Aug. 5
AGRA ...	July 30	LAHORE ...	July 30
ALLAHABAD ...	Aug. 2	LONDON ...	July 4
AUSTRALIA ...	June 15	MAURITIUS ...	June 6
ALEXANDRIA ...	July 26	MADRAS ...	Aug. 2
BANGALORE ...	Aug. 2	MALTA ...	June 23
CALCUTTA ...	Aug. 2	MEERUT ...	July 29
CAPE ...	May 21	OUDH ...	July 9
CEYLON ...	July 28	PUNJAUB ...	May 11
COCHIN ...	July 26	PENANG ...	July 23
DELHI ...	Aug. 2	RANGOON ...	July 10
FRANCE ...	June 19	SUEZ ...	July 27
HONGKONG ...	July 12	SINGAPORE ...	July 22

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

IT is a matter of small wonder that, even amid the wild tumult of political party strife, and the fire of conflicting nations, the good people at home should be thrown into a state of very considerable excitement by the news of a gentleman having been quietly knocked on the head, robbed, and thrown out of a carriage, while travelling on the North London Railway. The fact of the murder itself is sufficiently dreadful to create a feeling of general horror: but when it comes in the shape of a revelation of a new danger, in what was before dangerous enough, viz., travelling by railway, it strikes home to every one almost like a personal misfortune. We can as a rule sit calmly like spectators at a tragedy and regard the most thrilling assassinations however striking and frightful their details. We generally feel that there was something peculiar in the relations between the murderer and the murdered, something in the circumstances of either which do not touch our own particular selves. Few people are unfortunate enough to own Palmers or Smethursts among their bosom friends. The most unlucky intriguer may calculate upon a tolerable impunity from a liaison with a Madeleine Smith. The perils incidental to dismal lanes and deserted farm-houses do not fall in the way of the bulk of her Majesty's subjects. But here is a danger which every one is constantly incurring—a lonely ride in a Railway carriage, and a possible struggle for life or death with an armed and desperate assassin.

This is the first time we believe that a crime of this description has been perpetrated in England, although in France not many years ago a similar catastrophe occurred, in which an eminent judge lost his life. If we recollect rightly the murderer in that case effected his purpose by means of a pistol while his victim was asleep, and in an express train running very long stages. But in the case of poor Mr. Briggs, as though in defiance of all precautions for his own safety, the murderer chose a Railway in which the train stops every few minutes, is generally crowded, and passes through a thickly populated neighbourhood, and attacked a man who seems to have been awake and powerful, and apparently with a weapon which was only likely to prove fatal after repeated blows, thereby giving the victim time to call for assistance; yet, with all these disadvantages against him, he was not only successful in his undertaking, but had, up to the time of the departure of the mail, eluded the vigilance of an army of detectives hounded on by the prospect of very large rewards; and seems in all likelihood to have finally given his keen-nosed pursuers the slip.

The general panic caused by this affair has again given rise to a very considerable ventilation of several schemes, new and old, for the protection of the public travelling in railway carriages; and it is to be hoped that Government will hit upon some plan of escape, some hope of life to jeopardized travellers shut up in a box speeding along at the rate of forty miles an hour; and, as this matter affects us here equally with our friends at home, we earnestly call upon our Indian authorities to take it seriously into their consideration.

Against the obvious remedy of placing some means of communication with the guard and engine driver in the hands of the passengers, it has not been unreasonably urged that every nervous old lady would be perpetually subjecting the train to unnecessary stoppages on the most trivial or on no provocation. Besides, a man suddenly called upon to defend his life from the violence of an assailant, would scarcely have time, even if he had the presence of mind, to manipulate an elaborate apparatus, even if he understood the working of it: and in the case of fire it seems not at all improbable that the means of communication might be cut off. The plan of escape very lately adopted by a young lady who was being subjected to insult and outrage by a person "in the garb of a gentleman" is a little too bold for ordinary heroes. This courageous female, Miss Mary Ann Moody by name, finding herself unable to rid herself of her persecutor, suddenly opened the door of the carriage, and, springing out on the ledge, walked along it, till she was taken into some other carriage. The ledges on our Railway carriages are a little too narrow to make such a performance either pleasant or safe: but there seems no reason that they should not be widened, and a hand rail put up, when they might afford safe means of refuge in case of fire.

The plan of converting all our railway carriages into cars, such as are used in America, or in Switzerland and some parts of Italy, with a central passage for a guard to patrol up and down, from one end of the train to the other, would be, we suspect, a little too costly for the tastes of shareholders, even if it were possible on a narrow gauge, and not open to objection on other grounds. The plan of having a guard to walk round the carriages, as is done in France, seems as feasible as any. At any rate, we hope the matter will not be allowed to drop till something has been done to afford us additional security to that which we now possess of meeting the many chances against us of being cut off in the midst of our days, by fire, steel, or unmitigated smash.

(Communicated.)

THE Arabs' insurrection against the French in Algeria and the revolt by the subjects of the Bey of Tunis are supposed in Europe to have had a common origin among the ideas cherished at Mecca of some reanimation of the Arab creed by new Prophets with sharp swords. Expectations of that kind float among many of the dreamy Ottomans who contemplate the past as a probable matter of resurrection, forgetting all the changes of centuries and of nations and peoples and wealth. They actuated many foolish men before and during the Indian mutiny, and then cost to Mahomedanism the destruction of several old and powerful families, whose well-secured incomes were a million sterling by the year. It was a fatal blow made necessary by the echo of a figment. Christianity has three great departments or sections. The Greek centring in Turkey and the North: the Latin commanding France Italy and the South of Europe: the Primitive Protestant Puritan or Reformed, chiefly adopted by the British Scandinavian or Teutonic races —those bands of fierce barbarians from the North, who revenged five centuries' insults by the overthrow of the old Roman empire—the real Goths and Vandals. If those people did not occasionally sacrifice their fraternity and their interests to their ignorance and their passions by mutual slaughters, as to-day in Denmark, Georgia, and Virginia, they would in two or three centuries command or conquer, occupy or rule the world. Their rapid increase in population gives them a power on earth that they know not how to wield. The new and once United States of the West had a European population of twenty eight millions before their disruption and fratricidal war. The British islands have a population exceeding thirty millions, while their emigration supplies the States and their own Colonies with new inhabitants. These Colonies, irrespective of the States, contain eight to nine millions of a European population. The Scandinavians and Teutons of the Continent number fifty millions, perhaps nearer sixty millions. This race show one hundred and twenty millions of earth's population so situated and so far rich that they could command much, and do command much, but might make sure of more if they were united. As a broad general rule this third section of Christians do not propagate opinion by their swords. They accept all opinions and regret many, but they persecute none that come within their ideas of moral right. Their laws are founded on their ideas, and all men of any civilisation or culture admit these laws to be consistent with abstract right. To the British portion of this race the Ottomans are indebted for the continuance of their Empire at Constantinople. Unless by a miracle for which we cannot look, the Sultan would be driven at once from Constantinople but for the British Government. We expect another storm at an early date in that quarter. An alliance between the Gaul and the Muscovite is alarmingly probable, and the price will, if possible, be paid out of Turkey. The Greek and Latin sections of Christendom do not persecute Mahomedanism at present, but without a doubt they desire the Mahomedan lands; and the Greek section especially have lively traditions of former times.

In these circumstances a Moulvie with ordinary geographical attainments could assure his friends that they have only one chance, humanly speaking, of retaining long a fast hold in Europe, and of all their lands in Asia, and that is by so far comporting themselves with the Protestant principle as to be tolerant of all opinions, and look to that section of the Christian world as those alone likely to be their friends.

THE *Ripon*, with the homeward Bombay Mail of June 24th left Malta for Marseilles on the 17th of July. The *Delhi*, with the Southampton portion left at 8 P. M. the same day.

THERE is a probability (says the *Indian Daily News* a new Calcutta paper) of the late Frontier War not being so expensive an item in the Finance Minister's Budget as was expected. It is rumoured that the property of the rebel Mohammed Shaffee, which has been confiscated to the State on his condemnation, amounts to 10 lacs of rupees which will go some way towards paying the debt his machinations helped us to incur. Sir Charles Trevelyan could hardly have dreamt of this source of income. There will, however, it is said, be some difficulty in realizing the money, as the bulk of it was left at Bombay by Mohammed Shaffee on returning from his pilgrimage to Mecca.

THE private letters of the *Englishman* from London lead that journal to believe that it will go even harder with Bhootan, should that petty state be so foolish as to continue in a hostile attitude, than we at first imagined. It is now pretty generally known here that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, in a memorandum appended to his report, advised that Bhootan should not be permanently annexed, but, after sufficient reparation had been exacted made over again to the Dhurm Raj. This, view, however, is not the one accepted by the Home authorities, and Sir Charles Wood is said to have expressed an opinion that if severe measures have to be taken, Bhootan must be annexed at once and for ever, as it would be folly to incur the useless expense of inflicting a mere temporary chastisement which we should almost certainly have to repeat before long. An energetic Commissioner in Bhootan would do more for the real good of the country than all the Dhurm Raj who ever held sway there. There is no annexation policy in this at all, it is a sheer matter of necessity.

THE following is an analysis of the Division on Mr. Disraeli's Vote of Censure, distinguishing the votes of English, Scotch, and Irish members:—

ENGLAND.

Majority for Government			41
Voted for Government.	254	Against	213
Pairs	6	Pairs	7
	260		220
Liberals absent	5	Conservatives absent.	11
Speaker	1	Vacant	1
	266		232

SCOTLAND.

Majority for Government			23
Voted for Government.	35	Against	12
Paired.....	2	Paired.....	2
Absent	1	Absent	1
	38		15

IRELAND.

Majority against Government			46
Voted for Government.	26	Against	72
Absent	3	Absent	3
Paired.....	1	Paired.....	0
	30		75
Majority for Government in England			41
Majority for Government in Scotland			23
			64
Deduct majority against Government in Ireland ...			46
Majority for Government			18

The following Conservative members voted for Government:—

Chapman J.	Lezh, Major Cornwall
Dutton, Hon. R.	Scourfield, John Henry
Pugh, David	

The following Liberal members voted against Government:—

Acton, Sir J.	M'Mahon. P.
Brady, Dr.	M'Cann, J.
Blake, J. A.	O'Reilly, M.
Bowyer, Sir G.	O'Donoghue, The
Cogan, W. H. F.	O'Conor Don
Corbally, M. E.	O'Ferrall, M.
Greville, Colonel	Scully V.
Greene, John	Sullivan, M.
M'Evoy E.	Waldron, L.

Total—18.

The above are all Irish members, and, with the exception of Colonel Greville, Roman Catholics.

No English or Scotch Liberal member voted against Government.

Voted for Government—Liberals	310	
" " —Conservatives	5	
		—315
Voted against Government—Conservatives	279	
" " —Liberals	18	
		—297
Paired for Government—Liberals	9	
Against—Conservatives	9	
Absent—Liberals	9	
" —Conservatives	15	
Speaker	1	
Vacant—East Gloucester	1	
		656

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 7TH AUGUST

Steamer *Clan Alpine* sailed for Galle.
Steamer *Nadia*, from Bombay, anchored

CALCUTTA, 8TH AUGUST, 3 P. M.

Shirtings grey, quiet but firm.
Mule twist steady.
Rape silk scarce and steady.
Indigo accounts unfavourable.
Copper sheathing no change.
Copper tile 38 rupees 4 annas.
Cotton 42 to 47 rupees higher.
Rice in demand at advanced prices.
Saltpetre dull and neglected.
Linseed large supplies, prices firm.
Hides very firm.
Shellac quiet, prices unchanged.
Exchange 2s. 1d.
Government paper fours 93½ to 93¾, fives, 103½ to 103¾, five-and-a-half, 111¾ to 112.
Freight to London dead weight 40 to 45.
Jute and seeds 75 to 80.

Arrivals *Dobadern Castle, Carleton, Tenasserim, Dunnil, City of Brussels, Sir John Lawrence, Lobelia, Astrin, Manilla, Vespasian, Sarah and Emma.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[*Special for the "Bombay Gazette."*]

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

BERLIN, 18TH JULY.

THE suspension of hostilities, agreed upon between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, is to commence at noon the 20th instant and to last until midnight the 31st instant.

The blockade of the Prussian harbours by the Danish fleet will also be raised during the same period.

BRUSSELS, 18TH JULY.

THE King of the Belgians will leave to-morrow evening for Vichy.

PARIS, 18TH JULY.

THE *Moniteur* of this evening says the negotiations for peace between Denmark and the allies will take place at Vienna.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TELEGRAM.

LONDON, 25TH JULY.

Cotton, Fair Dhollera at Liverpool, 23½d. Market quiet and unchanged.

Linseed (best Bombay) 68, Market active.

Shirtings (7lb. 40 Inch, 14 by 13) 18s. 3d.

Twist, 40s Mule 33d.

Madapollams (3lb. 32 Inch, 13 by 11). No quotation.

Market quiet and prices drooping.

Bank Discount 7 per cent.

Confederates evacuated Maryland.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE—NO ENGLISH FOREIGN POLICY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 16TH JULY.

MY anticipations of the probable result of the vote of censure were, I think, pretty near the truth, though even on the day of the division neither Mr. Brand nor Colonel Taylor ventured to calculate with any confidence on the result. The Government as you know gained a majority of 18. So many minor elements of doubt were introduced in the course of the party struggle that it became far more difficult to compute the precise direction of the resultant of all these forces, than it would be to calculate the effect on the motion of a planet of a hundred separate causes of perturbation. There was the war party, not large, which did not feel much inclined to vote with either Government or Opposition, but least of all perhaps with Opposition; and it was both uncertain in tone, and of uncertain magnitude. The number of individual malcontents on both sides who, like Mr. Horsman among the Liberals and Mr. Newdegate among the Tories, have broken the fetters of party-organization and set up for themselves, is greater every year. The number of personal antipathies to leaders on both sides, especially to Mr. Disraeli, has become almost an insoluble element in the practical problem. And, most perplexing of all, the action and reaction of the ultramontane influences were not to be computed,—many holding that, contrary to the mechanical law, the reaction would be *greater* than the action;—that the revulsion of feeling caused in good Tories by finding themselves likely to be allied with the papal brigade would be greater than the accession of force gained from the Irish (so-called) Liberals changing sides. All these actions and counteractions, however, gave a result very nearly identical with the average general computation made on the first notice of the vote of censure. The Liberals had at first expected a majority of 22, and scarcely hoped for 10 on the day of the division. Mr. Brand was, therefore, quite elated with his 18, and the Tories, who at the last moment had great hopes of at least reducing the Government majority so low as to force a dissolution, were struck quite dumb, and unable to return the yells of triumph with which the Liberals greeted the announcement of their unexpectedly complete success. The truth is that, while only nine liberals refused to vote, and none (except the 18 Irish liberals) voted with the Tories,—*fifteen* Tories refused to vote, and *five* more actually voted with the Government. It seems, then, that the defection of the Irish Liberals was nearly, but not quite, compensated by the disgust it caused in the Tory ranks. The reaction was *less* than the action but not much less.

I will not trouble you further now about a question so completely passed as this great debate, but I will say something of the results. It showed that, while scarcely a single speaker *on* on the Treasury bench, was able to express confidence in the Government, and some of the most pungent philippies delivered against Lord Palmerston's Government were delivered from the liberal benches and by men who voted with the Government they denounced,—yet that confidence in Mr. Disraeli has waned amongst his own party, and dislike to him has waxed among his opponents, even more rapidly than dissatisfaction has grown up against the knot of unpopularities over whom the shield of Lord Palmerston's great popularity is thrown. It, is strange that it should be so, for, to judge by the tone of the press and of general society, Lord Russell, Mr. Layard, Mr. Gladstone, and (till he was thrown out) Mr. Lowe are some of the best hated men in the United Kingdom. And Sir George Grey though not hated is half-despised and always resisted in the House of Commons as a milk-and-water Peel, who does not know how to take an intelligible ground on any subject. Lord Palmerston is like charity in covering a multitude of sins; while the most conspicuous man in the Tory party, Mr. Disraeli, instead of covering the sins of others would be a rock of offence himself. The effect, however, of Lord Palmerston's victory—I may almost say of his victory in *both* Houses, for the majority against the Government in the Lords (only 9) was so much less than had been expected that it was equivalent to a victory—has not been altogether wholesome. In the upper house, by the bye, the comparative victory is due to the bishops, who, as all showed their fidelity to the manufacturer; and I need not tell you that Lord Palmerston has had more bishoprics to give away and given more away than any living statesman. But the personal effect of the triumph on the premier has not been good. Lord Palmerston has enough of the Irishman in him to be a little liable to have his head turned with success, and has shown it already in this case, as he did after his great Chinese War victory in 1857. In the House of Commons, certainly his success was very gratifying. At his party on Saturday night (the day after the division) friends and foes crowded round him and Lady Palmerston, loading the old couple with their congratulations, almost as if it had been a silver wedding-day; and the old man, in spite of the terrible discomfiture of his once "spirited" foreign policy, was quite, as the Irish say, "glorious." The stimulant, however, got a little into his head. On Tuesday night, in discussing a Brazil question with Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, the prime minister reverted to that contemptuous and snubbing tone which gave such general offence in 1857, and on the first night of the session of 1858 when applied even to members so traditionally snubbable as Mr. Darby Griffiths. He told Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald that he (Lord Palmerston) was very sorry for his "ignorance,"—and later in the debate when Lord John Manners got up to defend Mr. Fitzgerald and take Lord Palmerston to task for his assertions, the latter pitched the blue book from which he had been quoting petulantly across the table to his opponent, in a manner that excited general remark in the House. It is perhaps fortunate for Lord Palmerston that the long vacation is close upon him so that he may have time to reflect and cool down before he again encounters serious opposition,—especially as next session must bring a dissolution, and it would be very unfortunate for him to dissolve at a time when all the dispersing members were irritated by his dictatorial manner.

The personal effect of the triumph of Government on the Premier is, however, of little moment indeed, compared with the meaning which is attributed to that triumph by the public and the press, and which, for the moment at least, it undoubtedly bears. Mr. Cobden and his friends, the *Times*, and parliamentary opinion in general interpret the recent vote as a confession, by Tories and Liberals alike, of the wish to apply the doctrines of the Manchester School to our foreign politics, to push the principle of non-intervention *beyond* the point up to which it has long been coupled by the more thoughtful of our statesmen, and make it mean for the future *not only* that England declines to interfere between the nations of Europe and *their own* governments, but also that she will not interfere in any case, even to resist agression, even to prevent despotic governments (like those of Prussia and Austria) intervening to carry out a revolution in a foreign State—unless at least her own power is directly menaced. This is Mr. Cobden's professed teaching. The Ambassadors of a country, he said twenty years ago at Stockport,—and I do not think that he has ever diverged a hairsbreadth from that tenet, —should be only the "commercial travellers" of that country, seeking to extend its commerce abroad and to diffuse free trade principles. And now Mr. Cobden conceives that his countrymen are coming round to that conviction; and momentrily no doubt they are, though they would not like to express it in those rather unpleasant terms. Mr. Cobden claimed in his able speech the other night, and it was admitted on all sides, —by none more distinctly than Lord Russell,— that the excessive reluctance to interefere with the growing commerce of the country and to waste Mr. Gladstone's substantial surplus was the main motive which influenced the feelings of both Tories and Whigs in competing as it were for a pacific policy in the recent contest. I told you in my last letter how conspicuously Lord Stanley had cheered Lord Palmerston's announcement of the intention not to go to war. No man in the House of Commons strives to guide himself more anxiously by the tendencies of the times, more sedulously avoids the vanity of having an independent conviction of his own until he knows the general drift of dumb thought in the country, than this radical Tory nobleman. His speech was in some respects almost an echo of Mr. Cobden's, though they voted on different sides.

…ps were lying at Aden when the …le, Captain Chivers; *Tyrrell*, Cap… …azzell, Captain Marshall; *Joseph* …nston; and an American ship …

…orts the arrival of the French trans… …ses on the 27th ult. The following …o lying there:—P. & O. Co.'s steamers …dian, and *Norna*; the *Donnai*, belonging to …ries Imperiales Company, and three Turkish … The M. I. Co.'s *Gamboge* left Suez at …and the *Salsette* at noon of the 27th, and both …t at Aden together.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—We give below a report of an application made by Mr. Crawford yesterday to a full Court in the Small Cause Court, for a new trial in a case decided some days ago by this eccentric functionary, in which Mr. Crawford was counsel for the G. I. P. Railway; on which occasion that gentleman referred to the very extravagant conduct of "His Honor" in dealing with counsel who appeared in his Court. The bill of indictment is heavy; but not more so than the facts spoken to by Mr. Crawford fully warrant. Government must now interfere: if it were only to preserve the dignity of the Bench.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE OVERLAND MAILS.—The arrangements of the Post Office for the landing of the Overland Mails have been the constant theme of complaint for years past, both of journalists and the public; and they seem now, notwithstanding the most in lignant remonstrances from all parties, in which the Chamber of Commerce very recently took a leading part, to have culminated in a state of the most utter helpless inefficiency, which would be considered disgraceful to any public establishment. The P. and O. Co's steamer *Salsette*, with the Mails of the 11th and 18th ultimo, arrived in the harbour at 11 o'clock on Monday night; but instead of being landed and sorted immediately, they were allowed to remain on board until the next morning; and the first van, with a portion of the boxes, did not leave the Apollo Bander for the Post Office until about 7 A. M., and the first window delivery of letters did not commence until about 9-30 A.M., or ten and a half hours after the steamer had anchored! What possible excuse there could be for all this delay, is impossible for any one but an Indian Postmaster to divine; and we trust that the "reason why" will be demanded from the Postal authorities in terms that shall bear no misconstruction. Were it not for the enterprise of the proprietors of the daily journals, the public would have had to wait upon the convenience of the sluggards of the Post Office for their news; whereas the arrangements of the former were so well made, that all the principal intelligence received in the *Home News* of the 18th ultimo, was in the hands of their readers several hours before the Post Office had commenced the first delivery. To the Commercial community, in particular, this delay must have been peculiarly vexatious; because there was plenty of time for sorting and making an early delivery of letters and papers which might have applied to many instances, by the mail which left for England yesterday morning. The great bulk of the letters and papers which ought to have been despatched by the first trains up-country yesterday morning, must also have been unnecessarily detained; and we entertain a hope that, amongst these, the despatches for the Governor General's Government House, Daposee, may have been included. We understand that the Postal authorities and the Agents for the P. and O. Company have never been able to settle the knotty point as to which of them is responsible for the landing of the Mails; each leaving it to the other and dividing the unpopularity of the responsibility of delays between them. Considering that the P. & O. Company have now been carrying our Mails for the last ten years or so, one would be inclined to think that this would have been time enough in which to have decided with whom the entire responsibility of so very simple a matter rested. Have we no Alexander amongst us that can cut this Gordian knot? If Sir Bartle Frere desires to immortalise himself as one of the greatest public benefactors of modern times, let him at once arise, draw his sword, and—off with the head of the Post Master General. That would be an effectual mode of dealing with the present difficulty that would be at once both felt and understood by the most stolid of Postal minds: and even a Bombay Jury could not be found to bring in any other verdict than that of (perfectly) "Justifiable Homicide."

From the report of the Directors of the Iron Ship Company (Limited) which was read at a Meeting of the shareholders held in Bombay on the 5th instant, we learn that the Directors having secured the services of Captain Johns, (well known as Superintendent in Bombay of Messrs. Bates & Co.'s Shipping business), to superintend the building of the Company's ships, He proceeded to England in November last, and on the 1st January he joined his appointment. Soon after the arrival of Captain Johns in England, the Company bought two ships nearly ready for launching, and contracted for a third ship to be built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast. The two first ships (the *Dhollerah* and *Cowpta*) have since sailed for Bombay, on the 25th May, and the other on the 2nd June, with full cargoes; the third ship will, it is expected, be launched, in August, and will sail about the first week in September. Since the sailing of the first two ships, the Company have purchased two more nearly ready, and contracted for the building of another one. Of the two nearly ready, one was launched on the 24th June 1864, and one will be ready in September, and the contract ship will be launched at the end of the year, making in all six ships. Consignees of Goods by the Company's ships will be [illegible] with the trade in wood from the Baltic, it has been determined to name them after Districts on that Sea, or Rivers falling in to it, to be known in Bombay as the "Cotton Line." The ships will be named as follows:—*Dhollerah*, 1130 tons; *Cowpta*, 1130 tons; *Dharwar*, 1440 tons; *Hyderabad*, 1440 tons; *Sangor*, 1060 tons; and *Byderabad*, 1440. The Company speaks in the highest terms of the ships afloat and of those nearly ready, and the Directors confidently believe that the ships will turn out well, and will bear comparison with any ships of the same class afloat. The *Dhollerah* and *Cowpta* are expected to arrive in Bombay in September next, and the Directors have reason to expect that these Ships will be loaded at a very good paying rate of freight. The Directors have already authorised, in respect of these six ships, the expenditure of about fifteen lacs of rupees; the whole of which will have to be paid for in the course of this year; it is not contemplated to make any further call in this or during this year. The Directors do not propose at present to contract for any more ships, unless one ship well suited for the purposes of the Company, is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

From Zifta, under date the 15th, we learn that the Nile is rising gradually with a strong current. The Cotton fields for some time in flower have a magnificent appearance, and the plant is very forward, so that an early season for this staple is anticipated. A few days since I picked up some already in pod, and a friend of mine gathered some pods fully a fortnight ago. This is not looked upon as a good sign, as by being too early the staple will be fine, but weak; and I contain a large amount of waste. Although the country I have passed over is not considered so much a Cotton growing district, it was less so than I expected. No doubt the recent wise order of the Government that a certain proportion of the lands should be sown with grain, may have contributed to this result. I may add that for several days we have had strong northerly winds.—*Egyptian, July 26.*

We have a hint to give to the military authorities. An unpleasant feeling has been created among the men of the 109th Regiment—tolerably certain to put a stop to re-engagement to a great extent—from the following circumstance: in 1862 they were served out with serge, for which a deduction was made from their pay. But this order was subsequently reversed, and the money ordered to be returned to them. They actually been returned to the men of the 95th regiment, and the 89th, which is at Mooltan, but the 109th are waiting for it in vain. The soldiers believe that "some one" is drawing the interest of their money. The matter concerns 800 men, and in existing circumstances it concerns government too, not less. The way in which it strikes them will be seen from the expression used by one of them—"If I have anything coming to me I can't get it, but if anything is served out to me, my pay is stopped that very day."

A soldier of the same corps further complains he has been forced to take a suit of khakee at R. 4-9 which he could have purchased himself for one rupee cheaper. —*Poona Observer, Aug. 9.*

LAW.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Ravanath Megniram vs. *The G. I. P. R. Company.*

In this case Mr. Crawford moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict given by His Honor the 2nd Judge, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, was against the evidence.

Mr. Crawford stated the Plaintiff had sued the Railway Company for Rs. 327-8; the alleged value of one bale of Piece Goods out of 10 delivered to the Company at Boree Bander for conveyance to Sholapore. On behalf of the Company he had at the trial admitted the non-delivery of one bale, leaving the plaintiff to prove which bale of the 10 was missing, and what was its value. The plaintiff was examined and could only prove that the bales had cost him various amounts ranging from about Rs. 700 for the most valuable to Rs. 200 for the least valuable; but he could not prove which of the bales was missing. Upon this, he (Mr. Crawford) had contended that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, as he was unable to prove the amount of his claim; but the Judge held that the Company, having admitted short delivery of one bale, were liable for at least the value of the least valuable of the ten. The plaintiff's examination had then been proceeded with, and he could only state, although much pressed on the point, that the least valuable bale had cost him Rs. 206 —that it contained "Hurdahs"—that he could not say what kind of piece goods "Hurdahs" were; that they were something like longcloth, and might be of 6, 6¼, 6½ or 7lbs. weight, but he could not say what their weight actually was, or what kind of goods they were. Mr. Crawford had reason, and he thought very grave reason, to complain of the Judge's conduct on that occasion, which he proposed to lay before the Court as soon as this notice was disposed of. In the meantime he contended that as the plaintiff did not prove, and he had in vain attempted to elicit what the word "Hurdahs" really meant, and moreover as this was an English Court and the proceedings were conducted in English, that in giving a verdict for the plaintiff, the Judge was in error, and that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.—Mr. Crawford is altogether suppressing the real ground upon which the verdict went.

Mr. Crawford (with some warmth),—I would beg your Honor to be guarded in your expressions, the word "suppress," used on such an occasion is a strong one; and on this matter may not rest here, I would warn your honour to express yourself more guardedly.

Mr. Manockjee.—I say that you offered to pay Rs. 200 in settlement; which fact you have not mentioned.

Mr. Crawford.—It is so, but my offer was merely to obtain a settlement and not as a matter of right, and could not by any possibility have influenced the verdict; nor am I in any degree to be prejudiced by it.

Mr. Manockjee then read from his notes. Plaintiff says—"I have debited bills to certain parties on account of bales of piece goods, and I have debited Rs. 327, as the market value of the missing bale. The bales No. 9 and 10 contained piece goods and were valued at Rs. 1100, and No. 9 was the bale short delivered."

Judge Manockjee.—I said I would postpone the case if you liked, for you to ascertain what "Hurdah" meant, although the plaintiff said that the bale contained half pieces of long cloth.

Mr. Crawford.—It is not so, he said nothing of the kind, and if he had I should still have wanted to know what kind of goods they were half pieces of. The man said Hurdahs were something like longcloth, but nothing more.

Judge Manockjee to his Interpreter.—Interpreter, say as to what the plaintiff said on that occasion.

Mr. Crawford.—You can ask your Interpreter any thing you please, but it the Interpreter states that the man said his goods were half pieces of long cloth, I deny it. I ask if I did not repeat twice, or thrice, "what is the meaning of "Hurdahs?" If I had been told that the goods were half pieces of longcloth I should have known how to act. "Something like long cloth" was all the man said, or would say.

Dr. Reid.—Mr. Crawford you had better make an affidavit, as the Judge's notes cannot be taken as evidence, and the Court will better be able to see from your affidavit whether a new trial ought to be granted or not.

Mr. Crawford.—Clearly, either Mr. Manockjee or I "states" what is not true. I am prepared to make an affidavit, and will draw one up in ten minutes; and now, your Honours, as that point is decided, I feel myself compelled to take this opportunity of bringing His Honor the Second Judge's conduct to the notice of the full Court; were that conduct exceptional it might be tolerated, but, being the rule, I think it calls, and imperatively calls, for interference of so ne kind, and from some quarter. I have now been practising in this Court for ten years, and I h d, previously, some experience of the Courts at Westminster; but I must say that I never any where experienced such treatment as I invariably do when I have the misfortune to appear in Mr. Manockjee's Court. I beg to state that I have no intention of charging the Second Judge with anything like dishonesty of purpose—I fully believe he means honestly; but I do say, that his ideas of Law and Justice and courtesy to those who are compelled to appear before him are very different from those which one might expect to find on the Bench of so important a Tribunal as the Small Cause Court. Be this as it may, I believe I speak the sentiments of the whole of my branch of the profession when I say, that a long, and familiar judicial intercourse with Marwarees has perfectly unfitted His Honor from addressing gentlemen as they should be addressed. If a Solicitor goes before him he has no chance of being heard, unless he has powerful lungs, and is prepared to outshout his Honor. Unless one goes into his Honor's Court with the physical ability of arguing at the very top of one's voice, and of keeping it up: unless one has what I may call "slaying powers" one had better stay away. His Honor will not only not permit gentlemen to conduct cases in which they appear, as they please, but he invariably drowns their voices (unless they can drown his) with ejaculatory volubility, and thus summarily disposes of cases before him. This may do with Marwarrees. I have borne it for a long time, but will do so no longer. Moreover, long experience makes me to state that so surely as a Solicitor (the bar and pleaders can speak for themselves) comes into his Court in any case, so certainly does His Honor forthwith constitute himself into a partisan on the other side; particularly if the G. I. P. Railway Company are defendants, be the other side represented by a lawyer or not this Honor is at once judge and counsel for the plaintiff. I say this not without thought or in haste; but as the result of long experience. In the case in which I have just moved, His Honor thought it becoming his position to tell me to go into the bazaar and inquire what a Hurdah was,—"If you were a native you would know, you know—" and altogether behaved in a manner which I, for one, will not submit to. I have a distinct recollection of hearing that His Honor called Mr. Khanderao Morojee, a Solicitor of Her Majesty's High Court, a liar in open Court. Mr. Khanderao was no doubt taken aback—he certainly did not mean it, and in the then and under the circumstances, but he appealed to the Law Society, who very properly told him that they could not interfere. His Honor has never gone that length with me: I trust, for his sake, he never will; but he has behaved in such a manner as to make it perfectly impossible that I can, with any degree of self-respect, appear before him again. I fear your Honors will not be able to grant the request; but, if it can be done, I trust all Railway cases may for the future be set down before the 1st or 3rd Judge;—under any circumstances I decline to subject myself to the insults of the Second Judge, and prepared to abide by every word I have said.

Mr. Crawford then retired and drew up an affidavit embodying the facts of the first trial as previously stated by him; upon the reading of which the Full Court granted a Rule *nisi* for a new trial.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are very sorry to hear that two warrants are out for the apprehension of an officer belonging to a British regiment, which has lately been the subject of much unenviable notoriety.—*Allahabad Observer, Aug. 2.*

We hear from Kohat that there has been some hot-work in the Kohat Pass lately. "These fellows," writes our informant, "are always going in at each other, or rather *keeping away*, and taking long shots at one another, as they object to close quarters. This time however, they went at it hammer and tongs. Six men were killed, and eleven wounded, mostly by the sword and knife. Generally on these *mountain occasions*, the Pass is closed to European travellers; but this time, for some unknown reason, it was not."—*Id.*

We regret to record the untimely end of Mr. R. W. Bingham of Chynepore. It appears that a few days since he and his brother were engaged in athletic exercise, and, in performing some part of it, the elder Mr. Bingham unfortunately stumbled against two guns, which were loaded, and from the concussion one of them went off, lodged the contents in Mr. Bingham's stomach, causing almost instantaneous death.

Mr. Bingham was well known in the Shahabad district as a hard working, intelligent, enterprising person; he did good service during the mutiny, and a grant of land near Sasseram was as a reward bestowed upon him by government. He was formerly a soldier, and purchased his discharge to follow the pursuit of agriculture, with which subject he was intimately acquainted. In 1860, he published a most useful and able work on Canals for Irrigation and Navigation in India, but with more particular reference to the hilly districts of Shahabad and Behar.

His untimely end is much to be deplored, as by his enterprise and energy he was proving that, by attention and industry, the plains of India might profitably be occupied as a field of agriculture under European superintendance. Such men are the real civilizers of the country.—*Id.*

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. L. Lumsdaine, formerly a resident here, and known to many in this station, has been appointed to the educational department in the central provinces, and posted to Kamptee. Mr. Lumsdaine's literary abilities are of an order that qualify him for such an appointment, and we wish him every success in it.—*Oudh Gazette, August 3.*

EGYPT.

MR. CHARLES HALE has been appointed Consul General for the United States in Egypt, and is expected to arrive by the incoming steamer. Mr. Hale is an eminent *Journalist* and a gentleman of high intellectual culture. The late lamented Consul General Mr. W. S. Thayer, and Mr. Hale graduated together.—*Egyptian, July 26.*

MALTA.

DISTURBANCES IN VALLETTA.—We regret to have to record disturbances in the Streets of Valletta, on the night of Friday the 15th July, originating in the misconduct of one or two young military officers said to belong to the 22nd Regiment, who were the worse for liquor. On the evening referred to, there was, in honor of the festivity of the *Madonna del Carmine*, a grand illumination on the Piazza San Giorgio (in front of the Governor's palace,) where a Military band played for the amusement of the assembled public, and all the approaches to the Carmelite Church containing the shrine of this much worshipped Madonna, were also lighted up.—At about 12 past 10 one or two officers were seen to amuse themselves in lifting up, with a hooked stick, the capacious outer garments of some highly respectable native ladies, with whom they also, as if by accident, contrived to come into contact, and whose flounces were wantonly rent thereby. Such ungentlemanly conduct naturally drew forth the ire of "Young Malta;" blows were struck and to use a pugilistic term, claret was drawn. Officers of the Army and Navy came to the rescue of their brethren in arms, soldiers and sailors to the aid of their officers, on the one side, whilst the Maltese, by far the most numerous, sided with their countrymen, and to our way of thinking, on this occasion, in a good and just cause. From little detached knots of combatants, the fight got general, increasing from tens to hundreds and at a 1 past eleven some two thousand people were amusing themselves in breaking each other's heads and shins, with the legs and arms of a number of chairs which at the onset had been hurriedly vacated by a number of ladies seated on the square, listening to the dulcet strains of the band, and sipping Bizazza's and Said's delicious ices and cooling beverages.

The few police in such a crowd could not be expected to do much, and so it would seem, His Excellency the Governor thought, for, after witnessing from the Palace balcony the commencement of the fight, and deprived of the services of his Military Civil and private Secretary Major Brett, who happened to be dining out at Sliema; he majestically descended the Palace staircase, and valiantly walked right into the thick of the row thinking that his personal presence alone would have proved sufficient to arrest its further progress. In this, however, His Excellency was grievously disappointed, and it was soon manifest that he would have done better to have remained in the Palace balcony or contented himself with merely coming down and removing from the Square the female members of his family.

Once safe in the Palace, orders, some say by telegraph, were despatched by the Governor to St. Elmo and Floriana Barracks for reinforcements, and the Square was thereupon cleared by the Military, whilst some of the coming reinforcements from St. Elmo were assailed on their passage up Strada Forni by large stones hurled at them by the enraged populace.—A detachment of the Royal Malta Fencibles Artillery, under the command of Colonel Mattei deserve much praise for the bearing manner displayed in quieting their countrymen, but still it was past one o'clock before tranquility was secured.

Several arrests, as well of English Officers as of natives, were made at the time by the Police, but all these were set at liberty next morning.

We have since heard that two of the lower orders (Maltese of course,) have been condemned to several weeks imprisonment, for resisting the Police, but we do not hear that either the officers who commenced the disturbance or others English as well as Maltese who, by taking the law into their own hands fanning the flame into a blaze and who all well-known, have been summoned before the Magistrate.

The petitioning of Parliament, and the calling out of the Military, are two novelties in Malta, indeed wholly unknown until this quiet and orderly population passed "*under the administration of His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant.*—*Times and United Service Gazette, July 21.*

A report is current in Malta, that H. M. S. *Orlando* on reaching the Bay of Tunis, towards the close of last month, fired the usual salute to the Bey and garrison, hoisting at theis same time the ordinary Ottoman flag at her mast head. This flag seems to have attracted the notice of the French Admiral, who immediately sent an Officer on board to point out that the flag of Tunis differed in some respects from that of the Sultan of the Ottomans, and that the using of this latter might have the effect of misleading the Tunisines into an idea that the Sultan's pretensions to the Regency had been acknowledged and that Captain Randolph of the *Orlando*, is said, to have returned for answer, that no other than the Ottoman flag hoisted, was served out to the ships of the British Navy, nor could he, without special instructions, make any alteration in it to adapt it to the views of the French Admiral, who could not but know the political flag hoisted on similar occasions by the several English ships of war, which had lately visited Tunis. This answer was, it is stated, confirmed by the British Consul General Mr. Wood, on the matter being brought officially under his notice, by the French Consul.—*Id.*

THE MUZBEE SIKHS.

(*From the Delhi Gazette.*)

WE have already stated that 1,200 of the Muzbee Sikhs, lately employed by the Punjaub Government in opening the Hindoostan-and-Thibet-Trunk-Road, resigned their work; and bore themselves away through the hill-districts to their homes in the Punjaub, without molesting the villagers, or robbing the villages through which they had to pass. And yet we should not have been surprized, considering the treatment they have received, and the extremities of want to which they have been driven, had they committed depredations and robberies, even of a serious nature, for many of them are reported to have died on the way from absolute starvation.

While those men were employed on the hill-road, their pay, it is stated, was nominally Rs. 10 a month; and although such pay at first sight appears liberal, in reality it was not so; for food of a very questionable quality was supplied at the works by a Government contractor at about three times the price of such like articles procurable in the Punjaub, or in other districts in the plains. The prices stood thus:—

Flour, 8 seers per Rupee.
Rice, 5 & 6 seers ,,
Ghee, 1 ,, ,,

the two first of those articles of food, when cleansed and sifted by the purchaser, were considerably reduced in quantity and so, of course, enhanced in price. Now, to satisfy an appetite sharpened by the keen air of the hills, and to sustain the fatigue of hard daily labour, a robust Sikh needs to feed well, and, at the above rates, he could not feed well under four or five annas a day; he was neither hutted nor tented so that he had to purchase extra clothing to protect himself against the bitter cold of the nights; he was not clothed by his employers but at his own expense, and the wear and tear of shoes and clothes are far greater in hill-road making than on any work he might be called upon to do in the plains; his pay was doled out by instalments, and he was often fined; so that, in truth, the *nominal* pay of ten rupees for hill-road-making is small and illiberal.

But withal the men worked on, and worked well. At length, however it came about that they fell sick and died by scores; and scores also were ill and sent away as useless *because* they did not get up to slimming themselves, doubtless, of the necessaries of life in order to remit a pittance to their families, and huddled together at night on the cliffs amidst intolerable stenches, it is fair to infer that the men contracted a type of contagious fever which spread and proved fatal amongst them. The strongest bore up against it and survived; the weakest were stricken down and died. And it is a sad blot on the Punjaub that which will never be wiped away from Sikh memory—that the hundred men were allowed to die without medical assistance. And thus it was that 1,200 Sikh work-men threw up their work in order to save their lives; and hence from bad management, and the miserable parsimony of the Punjaub Government in withholding the services of medical officer, the hill-road-making machinery has broken down this season. Sir Robert Montgomery and other local rulers and councillors have yet to learn that mephitic air is prejudicial to health, and that good and ample food are necessary for the well-being of man. The Government of Bengal has been unnecessarily ridiculed for "Insane Sanitation" —the Government of the Punjaub may justly enough be satirized for inhumanity to Sikh road-makers.

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THE opening of the lists for the great Parliamentary passage of arms was characterised by all the material features which denote intense public interest. The purlieus of the House of Commons were crowded, as might have been expected, and within the walls of the privileged chamber the gathering of members was early and the attendance large. Ordinary arrangements were set at nought, and in the gentlemanly scramble for seats the rank and file on both sides found themselves in strange and remote places, and were abundantly content that they had got any places at all. On this occasion the gallery on the left hand of the Speaker was the most full, the point of attraction this time being the front Opposition bench. At exactly half-past 4 the hero of the next three hours entered the House, and was greeted with a very hearty cheer by his friends. The first object on which Mr. Disraeli's eye could have fallen was Mr. Gladstone, looking remarkably fresh, and decorated with a rose in his button-hole. In a short time Lord Palmerston entered, and the peculiar Parliamentary applause was loud and general from behind and below the Ministerial benches. The slight obstruction to the real business of the evening having been disposed of, Mr. Disraeli presented himself, and commenced in a remarkably didactic tone; and for a period counting by more than an hour and a half confined himself to narrative, interspersed but with little comment, and abstaining almost wholly from anything like argument. As his manner is, he turned from the Ministerial phalanx, and talked at an angle to a point somewhere between the last seat on the front bench below the gangway and the peers' box on the left of the great door of the House. However unconsciously, this position was well chosen, for after a while, and just when Mr. Disraeli was criticising some of his despatches, Earl Russell came in and seated himself exactly in the sight-line of the Speaker. At this time every nook and corner of the House was full, and conspicuous in a front seat below the bar was the Poet Laureate, sitting in close contact with the Duke of Argyll; while the gallery over the clock and the passage behind it was overflowing with peers and foreign diplomatists, notable amongst whom was the Duke of Cambridge. Seldom, if ever has a great member of Parliament had so full and so attentive an audience as Mr. Disraeli drew on this occasion; and probably there has seldom been a special party speech delivered under circumstances of less excitement, or which elicited so few cheers. Every point which was made was faithfully caught up by the Opposition; and, as many of that body were in the gallery opposite to their leader, their cheers reverberated with a sound as if they came from the supporters of the Government, producing an odd effect. But in truth the incitement to burst out with spontaneity was sparse, the humorous invitations to laughter rare —the most pronounced being when Mr. Disraeli, reading what he designated a pathetic appeal from the Government to France for aid and co-operation, as it were put his voice into mourning and whined out his words, concluding by a mock resort to his handkerchief. No doubt when the moment of peroration came the right hon. gentleman exerted himself vigorously, and went in for loud declamation but there was effort in this, as there was all through the speech, and more than an ordinary tone of that coldness which seems constitutional in Mr. Disraeli and which he does not escape from except when he flings responsibility to the winds, which was palpably by no means his intention on this motion. During the first three quarters of this two hours and three-quarters' oration, Mr. Gladstone, following a custom with him when Mr. Disraeli is speaking, lay back in his seat, with his eyes closed, and seemed to court a slumber suggestive of contemptuous inconsideration of what his opponent was saying, leaving to Mr. Layard to call out quotations produced from the Blue-book which would have to be answered away. It was thus for a time supposed that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was to follow Mr. Disraeli but ere long, despite of his preconceived intention, Mr. Gladstone gave evidence that he was listening attentively, composing assiduously, and even taking furtive though copious notes. When his turn came he sprang up with an alacrity which was encouraging to those who preferred to listen to him to the restoration which others sought at the critical hour of half-past 7; for even the "mighty master" of debate failed to keep all the assembly, which had mustered so thickly in every possible spot that could be occupied. Those who remained were well rewarded by hearing a speech which, as it was step by step an answer to that of Mr. Disraeli, was necessarily an impromptu; which combined argument, illustration, humour—more genuine humour than Mr. Gladstone often develops—sarcasm, high sentiment, and a boldness in defence which amounted to indignant and honest defiance; while the closing sentences rose to a height of eloquence which contrasted, with a happy effect, with the sterner and more practical, but not therefore the less powerful, part of the speech, which was equal, and more, to the reputation of the speaker. If a speech could have settled the political contest, the debate might have ended there. As it was, it brought out cheers from many a lukewarm supporter of the Government, and concentrated with a certain involuntariness the sympathies of every member—save one, perhaps—who were gathered in the rear and flank of ministers. The interjectional observations were pointed and spirited; but those who expected a burst of declamation at the close of his address must have been a little disappointed. Lord John Manners had the dissatisfaction of shouting his carefully-balanced sentences, in his own words, to deaf ears, for the very smallest audience now which had listened to any speaker who claims pretensions to at least a second rank. At last Mr. Osborne obtained the privilege which belongs to the gentleman who moves the adjournment of the debate; and of course this possession will confer as an invitation of the most general character to the House. The discussion was not allowed to close without a characteristic attempt on the part of Mr. Hennessy to get up a scene with Lord Palmerston, which, however, the noble lord literally dashed aside.

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The attitude of Mr. Cobden, as it were in the flank of both armies, was similar to that assumed by Lord Stanley between Richard and Richmond at Bosworth Field, and a like anxiety must have been felt as to the quarter in which he would declare himself. As it turned out he did not so act as to carry the similitude out to its extent; for though he kept up a sharp fire on the Government all through his speech; it was understood that he intended to vote for them, in spite of his not saying so in so many words. There could hardly be a more remarkable instance of a member speaking almost over the Treasury bench receiving peals of cheers direct from the Opposition. Not that Mr. Cobden had many cheers; his speech was too close in its reasoning, and too severe in its enunciation of his peculiar principles, to catch claptrap applause; and it was only here and there, when he made a sarcastic hit more at our traditional system of foreign policy than the Government itself, that he elicited that simultaneous rush of voices which the country party have probably acquired by practice in the hunting-field. The demeanour and tone of Mr. Cobden were, however, less dry than usual, and although he may have "riled" Mr. Newdegate by his strictures on his idea of Dano-German policy, yet when he quizzed—that is the right word for his bantering assault—Lord Palmerston with point and precision, nobody laughed more heartily than the Premier himself. Mr. Gladstone, however, preserved a stern countenance, and never opened his eyes, which for some reason or other, he had kept closed through most of Mr. Cobden's speech. Without intimating any opinion as to his point of view, it is not to be denied that the speech was most able and most effective; and not the less because it was well seasoned with what might be called Cobdenism—a phrase which most of those who are familiar with this gentleman's political opinions, and his way of pronouncing them, will fully understand. If there was one member more than another who might have been, and probably was, expected to infuse, we will not say bitterness, but high-spiced animation into the debate, it was Lord Robert Cecil. His chances were all in his favour; he had a full House; the Parliamentary hour was peculiarly propitious—between 6 and 7; and a stirring speech would have been accepted gladly as a wind to appetite. But whether it was that he had no real confidence in his case, or that he does not enter into the spirit of speaking unless he is inspired by a feeling of personal antagonism, or whether the dark shadow of responsibility, the sense of proximate ministerialism, weighed on his soul and nipped the epithets on his tongue, Lord Robert Cecil was not what was expected he would have been in a great party debate. He was argumentative, logical, even epigrammatic, but he was tame, quiescent, and hardly rose into being aggressive; and it seemed as if the same conscious influence which made Mr. Disraeli dull had clipped one of his best Parliamentary gladiators of his wonted alacrity. Mr. W. E. Forster professed his intention to vote for the Government, and that being so, he might as well have spared them a speech which, if it was anything, was an encouragement and a solace to their opponents, and an invitation offered to wavering members to vote against them. Last year, Mr. Butler-Johnstone achieved a sudden success in the House by two well-conned and well expressed speeches, and he now went in for a little supplementary fame with a curious confidence. His address was prickly enough, and his earnestness was quite fireworks; but the tone of his speech was in exact keeping with the boyish voice and the boyish figure of the orator that is to be. While he was chirping out criticisms on Lord Russell that statesman entered the house box and sat down, but in a few minutes paid Mr. Butler-Johnstone the equivocal tribute of positively running out of the House, whither he did not return. Then came Lord Harry Vane, and the House almost in a body delivered itself from him; and by a natural sequence that of Lord Elcho, which will never be wiped away from Sikh memory—the hundred men were allowed to die without medical assistance. And thus it was that 1,200 Sikh work-men threw up their work in order to save their lives; and hence from bad management, and the miserable parsimony of the Punjaub Government in withholding the services of medical officer, the hill-road-making machinery has broken down this season. Sir Robert Montgomery and other local rulers and councillors have yet to learn that mephitic air is prejudicial to health, and that good and ample food are necessary for the well-being of man. The Government of Bengal has been unnecessarily ridiculed for "Insane Sanitation" —the Government of the Punjaub may justly enough be satirized for inhumanity to Sikh road-makers.

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FOURTH NIGHT, JULY 8.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of July 9, the two Houses of Parliament divided almost simultaneously on the great question at issue. Nothing so exciting has stirred the languid benches of both Houses, or so filled the galleries inside them and the square outside with anxious faces, since the China debate. Indeed, no struggle in the present Parliament, not even that mentioned, ever called forth a tithe of the interest of this which, amid a dropping fire of speeches, and in the small hours, was brought to a close. The House had been in a state of considerable excitement for some time, when Mr. Cobden rose, the process of packing had been largely resorted to, and he had no reason to complain of either the fitness or the number of his audience. In truth, the position he occupied in reference to the matter in hand was calculated to rouse curiosity as to what course he would take, and to the house and the ordinary claim which he possesses on the listening sympathies of the House. The attitude of Mr. Cobden, as it were in the flank of both armies, was similar to that assumed by Lord Stanley between Richard and Richmond at Bosworth Field, and a like anxiety must have been felt as to the quarter in which he would declare himself. As it turned out he did not so act as to carry the similitude out to its extent; for though he kept up a sharp fire on the

seven children of the 109th Bombay Infantry, from Cork; total, 488 non-commissioned officers and troops, 50 women, and 60 children. The following officers embarked with the troops:—Capt. J. W. Fry, 91st Highlanders, in command; T. Tennant, Royal Art.; Capt. W. H. Surman, 76th Royal Fusiliers; Capt. E. Carter and Ensign W. F. Wilson, 99th Light Infantry; Capt. P. Percival, Ensign C. L. Mathues, and Ensign A. N. Forbes Gordon, 79th Highlanders; Lieut. J. J. Mordaunt, 109th Regiment; Lieut. H. Macnee, 95th Regiment; Ensign J. A. M'Vicar and Ensign C. W. S. Lowndes, 93rd Highlanders; Ensign H. C. Boulcott, 19th Regiment; Assist.-Surg. R. A. Chapple, Royal Artillery; and Assists Staff. Surg. King John Parr. Previous to the embarkation the *Agamemnon* was inspected by Major-General H. Eyre. The *Agamemnon* got under way yesterday, with a fair wind from the eastward, which would soon take her clear of the Channel.

WAR-OFFICE GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, *July* 5.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. Frederick Stephens to be captain, by purchase, vice Robert Thomas Lowndes Norton, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Frederick Young to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stephens.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. George Luck to be adjutant, vice Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon, who has exchanged to the 62nd Foot.

8th Hussars—Captain John Worthy Chaplin, from 106th Foot, to be captain, vice J. M. Biddle, who exchanges.

14th Hussars—Captain Cecil Frederic Holder, from 3rd Foot, to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Prettejohn, promoted in 14th Hussars.

16th Lancers—Cornet Augustus Croft Dobree, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hans Sigano-Stanley, who retires; Harris Archbold Reid, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Dobree.

18th Hussars—Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Richard Backley Prettejohn, from 14th Hussars, to be major, without purchase.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Edward Tobias Willoughby Purcell to be captain, vice Edward Jackson Bruce, removed to supernumerary list; Lieut. Algernon Augustus Stewart to be second captain, vice Purcell; Second Captain Alexander Grant Miller to be adjutant, vice Phelips, who resigns the adjutancy only, The second Christian name of Lieut. Ewing is Peters, not Peter, as stated in the *Gazette* of April 12.

Royal Engineers—Captain Alexander Fraser to be lieut.-colonel, vice Imper, who retires on full pay; Second Captain and Brevet Major John James M'Leod Innes to be captain, vice Fraser; Lieut. Robert Home to be second captain, vice Brevet Major Innes.

Military Train—Lieut. James Hesketh to be captain, without purchase, vice George Bushman, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. William Thompson to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Milne, promoted.

3rd Regt. of Foot—Lieut. William Ker to be capt., without purchase, vice C. F. Holder, transferred to 14th Hussars; Ensign Arthur William Hill Gelston to be lieut., without purchase, vice Ker; Gentleman Cadet Frederic William Vans Leckie, from the Royal Military College to be ensign, without purchase, vice Upperton transferred to 91st Foot; Gentleman Cadet Albert de Claney Rennick, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gelston, promoted.

7th Foot—Ensign Arthur Henry Morgan, from 40th Foot, to be ensign, vice Smith, promoted.

18th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Walcott Lang from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice John MacCarthy O'Leary, who has been superseded for being absent without leave.

11th Foot—Ensign Henry Herbert Skill to be lieut., by purchase, vice Leslie Day, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Sylvester Reid, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Aitchison, transferred to 60th Foot; Charles Albert Spaeth, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Skill.

16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Walter Henry Christie, from the Royal Military College to be ensign, without purchase, vice R. D. Brownrigg, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Augustus William Morris from the Royal Military College to be ensign, without purchase, vice J. R. Akers, deceased.

18th Foot—Lieut. James Francis Daubeny to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. M. Havelock, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached Majority; Ensign Francis Nathaniel Valentine Burton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Daubeny; James Mortimer Webster, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Burton.

24th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Herbert Michael Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Dempster, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Herbert Belasyse Moffat, from the Royal Military College to be ensign, without purchase, vice H.C. Kennedy transferred to the 55th Foot.

23rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Ormond Stoney from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Darley, transferred to the 76th Foot.

26th Foot—Quartermaster William Henry Topp, from 75th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice A. Hall, who exchanges.

27th Foot—Captain Edward Townsend Webb, from 109th Foot, to be captain, vice J. B. Campbell, who exchanges.

28th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Wallick Maclear, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Parker transferred to the 60th Foot.

33rd Foot—The transfer of Ensign G. F. Arthur from the 3rd West India Regiment which appeared in the *Gazette* of 14th ult., to bear date 15th June 1864.

49th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Francis Arthur Dashwood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Morgan, transferred to the 7th Foot; Arthur Henry Morgan, gent., to be ensign, by purchase vice W. H. Browne, transferred to the 58th Foot.

52nd Foot—Capt. Edward Cooper Wynne, from 91th Foot, to be capt., vice J. T. French who exchanges.

58th Foot—Ensign Michael Harmond Daniton Thundez to be lieut., by purchase vice Joseph Barrington Deacon, who retires; Ensign Thomas Herbert Milles to be lieut., by purchase, vice William Henry Barneby, who retires; William Henry Browne, from 40th Foot, to be vice Thundor; George Edward Ryan, gent., to be , by purchase, vice Miles; Lieut. Octavius William to be adjutant, vice Lieut Deacon.

h Foot—Charles Dames Moore, gent., to be ensign, rchase, vice Benthall, promotod, by purchase, into d West India Regiment.

h Foot—Ensign Henry Calland Darley, from the Foot, to be ensign vice Charles Townley Martin, ased.

75th Foot—Lieut. John Watson Munro, from 107th Foot, to be lieut., vice W. G. Mansergh, who exchanges; Quartermaster Archibald Hall, from 26th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice W. H. Topp, who exchanges.

76th Foot—Lieut. John M'Dermid Allardice to be capt, by purchase, vice Edward Wm. Frederick Acton, who retires; Ensign Francis Elliot Lloyd to be lieut. by purchase, vice Allardice; Arthur Archibald Denne Weigall, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd.

89th Foot—Arthur Hippisley Smith, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Turnbull, promoted, by purchase, into the 3rd West India Regt.

84th Foot.—Ensign Ernest Edward Cator Nevile to be lieut. by purchase, vice Arthur Henry Messiter, who retires; Gentleman Cadet William Henry Godley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Nevile.

93th Foot—Capt. John Thomas French, from 52nd Foot, to be captain, vice E. C. Wynne, who exchanges.

97th Foot—James Miller Gordon, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Alexander Willoughby M. Moore, who retires.

100th Foot—Capt. John Matthew Biddle, from 8th Hussars, to be captain, vice J. W. Chaplain, who exchanges.

107th Foot—Lieut. Wilmshorf George Mansergh, from 75th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. W. Munro, who exchanges.

108th Foot—Lieut. Andrew Hugh Fletcher Campbell, from the Cadre of the late 4th Bengal European Infantry, to be lieutenant, vice F. M. Roche, whose appointment from 36th Madras Native Infantry, which appeared in *Gazette* of 31st May, 1864, has been cancelled.

109th Foot—Capt. John Hall Campbell, from 27th Foot, to be captain, vice E. T. Webb, who exchanges.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign John White Turnbull, from 89th Foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harrison, promoted; and Ensign Frederic Bentham, from 20th Foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Close, promoted.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Edmund Ward, 107th Foot, to be instructor of musketry, vice Capt. FitzGerald, 60th Foot, who resigns that appointment.

UNATTACHED.

Major Taylor Lambard Mayne, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be lieut.-colonel, by purchase; Captain John Sharman Molony, lately commanding the troops in the Falkland Islands, to be major, without purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ensign John Peters Charles Lowder, 30th Foot, acting-deputy-assistant-commissary-general, to be deputy-commissary-general.

Acting Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General George Francis Anderson to be deputy-assistant-commissary-general.

Acting Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General John Foster Fuller to be deputy-assistant-commissary-general.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be *Acting Assistant-Surgeons*.—John Goodrick Cambell, gent.; Percy Lee, gent.; John Craven, gent.; Francis Potter Beaumish, M.D., Devonport, gent.; Richard Edward Hagan, gent.; Thomas Hunt, gent.; Patrick Kane Kiernan, M.D.; Richard Phillips Gelston, gent.; William Haynes, M.D.; Thomas Peter Tyrrell, gent.; James Thomas Bennett Lawrie, M.D.; Richard Wallace, gent.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

The name of Deputy-Assistant-Superintendent of Stores O'Reardon, is D. J. O'Reardon, and not as stated in *Gazette* of 19th November 1861.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Impey, retired full pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Corsan, 4th West India Regiment, to have the local rank of colonel while in command of the troops on the Gold Coast.

Capt. George Bushman, retired full pay, Military Train, to have the honorary rank of major.

Second Capt. John Underwood Champain, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of major while employed in the territories of his Majesty the Shah of Persia.

Paymaster Alberoni Hay Rundle, 38th Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to be colonels under the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858:—

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Wm. Cox, C. B., 13th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Gother Frederick Mann, C. B., Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hope Crealock, half-pay, late particular service, and assistant-military-secretary at Gibraltar.

MEMORANDUM.

Major John Craven Mansergh, late 15th Foot, on being reinstated in his former rank in her Majesty's service in the *Gazette* of May 5, 1865, should have been promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel with the date October 26, 1858, as described in the gradual rank in the memorandum which notified his retirement from the army.

ADMIRALTY, *July* 4.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The following-named Gentlemen Cadets have been appointed Second Lieutenants:—Mr. William Colville James, Mr. Frederick Burton Drury, Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, Mr. Gordon Manners Shipley Douglas, Mr. Leaver Henry Gascoigne Cross, Mr. John Hartley Sandwith, Mr. William Campbell.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following alterations have just taken place in the corps of Royal Engineers, viz.:—

Lieutenants Maingay, from leave to Belfast; F. R. W. Clements, on passage home from China; G. Blunt, ordered home from Gibraltar; F. A. Le Mesurier, from leave to Dover; B. H. Melville, from Gibraltar on leave; J. R. Hogg, from Corfu to Aldershot; G. H. L. Pole, at Devonport, ordered to Bombay; N. G. Stuart, and G. H. Bolland, from Corfu to Gibraltar; W. S. Maul, on passage home from China; Dallas G. Jones, from Corfu, to Survey Southampton; Arthur B. Codrington, from Corfu to Gibraltar; H. Cautley, from Chatham to Weymouth; F. Bailey, from Aldershott to Chatham; J. D. Bowley, from Corfu to Weymouth; B. Blood, from Portland to Aldershot; J. R. M'Clullagh, from leave to Ireland; R. J. H. Parker, from Chatham to Devonport; H. Champernowe, from leave to Devonport; C. S. Beauchamp, from Corfu to Chatham; L. F. Boileau, from Chatham to Ireland; T. B. B. Lavi, from Corfu to Chatham; A. L. Buckle, from Aldershott to Chatham; W. Osborne and C. E. Peilden arrived at Bombay.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following removals have been ordered in the regiment of Royal Artillery, viz:—

Capt. W. N. Walker, from India to Clonmel; Second Capt. J. B. King from Nassau (Bahamas) to Halifax (Nova Scotia); and Second-Captain G. E. Callander, from Portsmouth to India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
9	Queen of the Clyde	Davis	London Mar. 26.

DEPARTURES.

AUG.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
9	Golconda (s)	Beasley	Aden and Suez.
	Thunderbolt	Wetherell	Liverpool.
	Ally Acbar Shaw	Coombe	Calcutta.
	Coringa (s)	Atkinson	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. G. M. Powis; Mr. Fardoonjee Nusserwanjee; Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Faussette, boy and one infant; Mr. R. Morris; Captain Mrs. and Miss Cowley, 3 children and one infant; Mr. Yakboob; Mrs. Ross, and child; Mrs. Ross, and child; Mr. A. Baldevil; and eight Non-Commissioned rank and file of H. M.'s various Regiments.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Arran*, J. Martin, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Great Australia*, W. Smillie, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *French Empire*, J. Clarke, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Admiral*, R. Smith, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Southampton*, for Calcutta.

	FREIGHTS.		
Liverpool	Cotton		£2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds		£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
London	Cotton		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds		£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To Clyde			Nothing doing.
To Hull			

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Tasmania—1,000 bundles coir yarn, 330 cwt., Motechund Lukhmichand; 150 packages coffee, 214 cwt., Essa Khakee.

Liverpool.

Alexander—31 bales wool, 93 cwt., Tackersy Bhora; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Ganesh Vinayek; 78 bales cotton, 273 cwt., Nagardass Purmanundass; 161 packages bhilmas, 804 cwt., 45 packages sundry vessels, 225 cwt.; 7 packages inderjow, 34 cwt., Vithuldass Munguljee; 362 bundles coiryarn, 75 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs., Vithuldass Munguljee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Narsey Jewrae; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jaitha Jairam.

Arran, Capt. Cutchming—145 bales cotton, 507½ cwt., Nursey Jewrae; 23 bales cotton, 80½ cwt., Ganney Treecum.

Belle Isle—69 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Eduljee Hormusjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sonderdass Mooljee.

Coromandel—200 bags linseed, 400 cwt., F. Chambers.

Fanny Forsyth—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Lukhmidass; 149 bales cotton, 521½ cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Gentoo—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 500 bales jute, 1,375 cwt., Treecumjee Cahnjee; 100 bales rags, 350 cwt., Moolchund Sevjee; 100 bales rags, 350 cwt., Vussunjee Cahnjee; 50 bales rags, 175 cwt., Parpia Nathu; 50 bales coiryarn, 125 cwt., Royce Herpall.

Gertrude—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mancherjee Jamsetjee & Sons; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Mautura—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon & Co.; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., James W. Wright & Co.

Sailor Prince—57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Panachund Kessowjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Ava*—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama, Sons & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandhy & Co.; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Saleginai; 1 box cow benzoar, 32½ lbs.; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtehboy Ameerjee.

Steamer *Ta-Peng-Nyo*—28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co.; 12 chests M. opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons; 97 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussunjee & Co.; 1 bale long silk, 20 pieces, Framjee Eduljee; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each B. F. Cama Sons & Co.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Ta-Peng-Nyo*—675 pieces sandalwood, 119 cwt., Peerkhoy Khalackdina & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—August 4, *Lobelia*, Fobbin, from London 27th February, touched at Madras 27th July; *Bretagne*, Lecomte, from Reunion 3rd July touched at Pondicherry 26th July; *Astrea*, Norris from Glasgow 26th February, touched at Madras 25th July; *Sir John Lawrence*, Sinclair, from London 22nd April; *Manilla*, and *Humboldt*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 30, Ship *Waterloo*, D. Thomson, from London 4th April; August 1, Ship *Mars*, F. Anderson, from St. Denis 16th July.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bankers	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	15	7¼ per cent. pm.
Bank of Asia	125	.....	160 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	40 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	215 per cent. pm.
Bombay Cot ton Bank	50	.....	7½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	3½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Company (nominal)	100	.....	11 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	Par.
Booker's Banking Company	100	.....	25 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	70 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. S. China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm. incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	142 per cent. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	.....	6½ per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	48 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London	50	.....	8 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	50	.....	60 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	2,500	200 do.	Rs. 5,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	800 do.	Rs. 12,500 per sh.
Sphinxtonian Land and Press Company Limited	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,600 pm.
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 68,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	6,000	480	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Fifty Pieces Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Printing Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Company Limited (Kurrachee)	400	.....	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandria Press Company	400	.....	Par. Nominal.
Poona Printing Company Limited (Madras)	400	.....	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	480	.....	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		(discont. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ per ct.	Rs. 5 discount.
B. B. & C. I. Railway Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANYS.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co	5,000	300 per share.	Rs. 1,800 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	800	.....	Rs. 60 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 575 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 800. nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 425 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 18,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm.
Horse and Land Investment Company	900	.....	per whole share. Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	.....	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co	1,500	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,500	20 per cent.	Rs. 900 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,000	.....	Rs. 800 prem.
Treasure Salvage (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal.
Goa Coffee Co	250	.....	8 per ct. pm. nml.
Bombay Gas Company	400	.....	Par. [nml.
Kandesh Farming Co	100	.....	9 per cent. pm.
United Kennedie Trading Co. Ld	100	.....	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1853-56	94½
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Cardoas	290
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	3144
Five Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	106-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.

	Per candy.
COTTON at Calcha	
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dholleras, (ready)	„ 605 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	„ 600 to 610
New Oomrawattee	„ 580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 670 to 688
New Broach and Nuggur	„ 560 to 570
New Vee val	„ 510 to 515
New Khandesh	„ 512 to 515
New Peruches	„ 600 to 605
New Accote	„ 600 to 605
New Mungalore	„ 512 to 515
New Gholgaumsar	„ 630 to 640
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 7-4.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)	„ 32 to 34.
	„ 33 to 34.
Niger	„ 37 to 38. Nominal.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROZEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROZEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DORSABJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROZEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

The Bank is prepared to transact Banking business in all its branches.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 40,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 7 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
The Bank will also shortly be prepared to grant and purchase Bills of Exchange on London.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.....10 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 1st August 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mss' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight.. 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ „ 3 „ „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sight at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondices made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERSHOT CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

Bankers.—*London*—The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 „
„ 6 „ „ ..... 5 „
„ 12 „ „ ..... 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 9th August 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 4 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 1 1-16d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 1 1-16d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1 1-16d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 1 1-16d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 2s. 1 1-16d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 9,292,565 (£371,702.) *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion) and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and BIRD'S CO. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency generally transacts the usual Exchange and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. do..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ Sight..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs